FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

Amusements To-day. Footh's Theatre-Julius Casar.

Bowery Theatre-Wails of New York. Bryant's Opera House -6th av. and 735 Fith Avenue Theatre Divorce. Grand Opera House -No Thoroughfare. Ina Edwin's Theatre-Opera Soude, with Aime Niblo's Garden-The Black Crook. New York Circus - 14th st., opposits Academy of Mesic. Clympic Theatre - Humpty Dumpty. San Francisco Minstrela - 585 Brostway. Tony Pastor's Opera House-Pastomime, Ac Theatre Comique-The White Creek. Union Square Theatre-Variety Company. Wallack's Theatre-John Garth. Wood's Museum - Beauty and the Beart. Matines.

Harlan Repudiated.

The election of a United States Senator in lows, which was completed yesterday, has attracted general interest throughout the country, from the fact that peculiar influences have been brought to bear upon the matter. The present incumbent of the seat. Senator HARLAN, was the candidate favored by the Administration, and strong efforts have been made to enlist the Methodist denomination in his favor-among others by the circulation of a lithographed copy of a letter from Dr. NEWMAN, Gen. GRANT'S spiritual adviser, which certified to the piety of HARLAN, and urged the members of the Church to work for his reëlection.

On the other hand some of the mos influential Methodists in Iowa protested against such efforts to make the Church a party to the election of any man, as "an anti-American, anti-republican, anti-Christian" movement, and urged that the attempt to secure such influences in behalf of Senator HARLAN should be a sufficient reason for his But the most formidable obstacles of all which have appeared in the way of HARLAN's reflection have been developments connecting him with frauds upon the Treasury of the most outrageous character in co accilen with Indian affairs when he was Secretary of the Interior, and other disclosures affecting his character for personal

It bes long been understood that HARLAN. who has unaccountably become rich since he has been in office, has sustained suspi cons relations with the Indian Ring, and recent exposures bring charges of fraud directly to him. It has also been shown that large sums of money were expended to secure Hardan's former election to the Senate, among others the sum of \$17,000 contributed by the notorious PERRY FULLER, the chief of the Indian Ring, who had been afforded an opportunity under the authority of HAMMAN to make enormous sums by selling to de Government for the Southern Indians whent at \$8.05 and corn at \$7.75 per bushel. For nearly a year the Superintendeat of these Indians, who was appointed by HARLAN, with his full acquiescence, permitted FULLER to furnish supplies without advert sing or competition, drawing in that time in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 from the United States Treasury. Of course Mr. FULLER could well afford to give \$17,000 to aid in corrupting a Legislature when by doing so he would secure the election of his excreedy friend to an office obere like you vices would be of the utmost value to him.

In view of all these facts the exquisite propriety of selecting Senator HARLAN as one of the Congressional Committee to investigate charges of official corruption must be ol vious to the meanest understanding.

But the lowa Legislature do not seem to see it in that light; and as an indication of their estimation of HARLAN, they have chosen WILLIAM B. ALLISON to succeed him | HAW in the Senate.

Thus the people rebuke one of the corrupt Senators. All the power of the Federal Administration was exerted in his behalf; but the popular indignation could not be resisted. Now let the Reform Republicans treat him I kewise

Is not Grant a Member of the Custom House Ring?

The evidence taken during the past few days by the Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, when considered in connection with that elicited by a similar committee about a year ago, goes very far to demonstrate that the principal supporter, if not the chief member of the corrupt New York Custom House Ring, and thus a sharer in their plundering of our merchants, is no less a personage than Gen. GRANT himself.

The occasion which gave rise to the special investigation now making was the following passage in a speech recently delivered in the Senate by Mr. Schenz:

"It was intermeted by some of the witnesses that Mr. Lerr, who policies the enormous profits arising from that bushess, had some connection with the White House; but Gen. Powers was examined, int. Lerr thresh was examined, and they both testified that it was not so, and counting the number of the witnesses we have no right to form a different conclusion. But the fact remains that this scandalous contents of the profits of clusion. But the fact remains that this scandalous system of robbery is sus-simed—is sustained against the voice of the merchants of New York—is sustained against the judgment and the voice of the Secretary of the Treasury himself. I ask you, how is it sustained? Where and what is the mysterious power it at sustains it? The conclusion is inevitable that it is a power stronger than decent respect for public cominon—may, a power stronger than the Becretary of the Treasury himself."

In other words, the Senator intimated that the President sustains certain of his creatures, against all remonstrance, decency, and law, in a systematic course of robbery, and though he did not say so, the natural inference from his language is that the President has personal and pecuniary reasons for do-

ing as he does. It app are from the evidence given before the present committee, that soon after Gen. GRANT became President, one GEORGE K. LEET-the Mr. LEET referred to by Senator SCHUEZ-who had been an officer on Gen. GRANT's staff during the war, came to this city with a letter of recommendation from Gen. GRANT to Mr. Moses H. GRINNELL. Mr. GRINNELL had not at that time been notified of his appointment as Collector of the Port of New York, and first received the information from LEET simultaneously with the President's letter of recommendation. Coupled with the announcement and the presentation of the letter was a demand by LEET for the whole of the general order business of this port. After considerable negotiation it was arranged that the demand should be partially complied with, but LEET not being in a situation to conduct the business himself, an arrangement was made with a man named

himself, \$5,600 a year being guaranteed to LEET as a minimum.

To enable the uninformed reader to un derstand the matter better, it may be well to say that the general order business is the monopoly of storing goods from foreign countries which are not taken by their owners within forty eight hours after their arrival from the ships or steamers bringing them. In practice, but few merchants are able to get their goods through the Custom House and obtain permits to land them within this limited period, and as the vessels-especially steamers-want to discharge immediately so as to load for their return voyage, the whole cargo is sent to a storehouse under what is called a general order. When now the merchant, after a day or two, comes for his goods, he finds them in store instead of on board ship, and he has to pay, according to custom, one whole month's storage for them. It is evident that in a port like this, with its enormous importations, a month's storage on every package that comes here would yield no small income, and it has been estimated that as high as \$100,000 a year clear profit may be obtained from it. It was this lucrative business that Mr. LEET wanted.

Under Mr. GRINNELL's predecessor, Collector SMYTHE, the general order stores were located in Hoboken, near the wharves at which the European steamers land. The charges for storage were large, but owing to the nearness of the warehouses, the cost of cartage was small. Soon after the arrangement with LEET was completed Mr. GRINNELL made a new regulation, transferring the general order business to the New York side of the river, where BIXBY's warehouses were situated. At the same time, however, he ordered the rates of storage to be reduced to those charged by the regular bonded warehouses. This diminished BIXBY's and LEET's profits so materially that LEET complained, and Mr. GRINNELL refusing to raise the rates, he was removed and Mr. MURPHY appointed in his place. Under Mr. MURPHY the rates were raised even higher than under Mr. SMYTHE, and as Mr. LEET testified himself last winter, his own share of the profits was about \$25,000 a year, which sum or a larger one he continue to receive to this day.

The testimony which tends to show that throughout all this matter LEET has acted as the representative of Gen. GRANT is as near conclusive as the nature of the case permits. As we have seen, LEET was made he bearer to Mr. GRINNELL of the news of his appointment with a special letter of recommendation, and simultaneously with its presentation demanded this great plum of the general order business. Mr. Lindsay, who was Mr. GRINNELL's confidential adviser, and conducted all the negotiations with LEET, testifies as follows :

"Q.-I understand you to say that Col. LEET in-ormed Mr. GRINNELL that he (GRINNELL) was to e appointed Collector of the Port of New York be-ore the appointment took place? A.-So he told

"Q.—Was this before Mr. Grinnell knew it himself? A.—So ne told me.
"Q.—About Low long before? A.—If I had Willard's Hotel register I could tell you exactly about
how long. It could not have been more than one
or two, or perhaps three days in advance, out I cannot now say. The register at Wilhard's Hotel
would tell when I was there.
"Q.—Was it then that Mr. Leger exhibited to you
these letters of recommendation at Wilhard's Hotel?
A.—Yes, sir; and on one of them the in k leas hardly
dry. Q -Was'this before Mr. GRINNELL knew it him-

dry. Q -Which one was that? A - Theone from the President

general order business? A.—At once; at the time
he came, and with the information he gave Mr.

GRINNELL of his going to be appointed Collector.

Q.—Itad you understood from Mr. LEET before
he left Washington that he intended to ask for it?

A.—I had. He came and talked to me on the subject
healors.

before.

"Q.—He had conversed with you about that?

A.—Yes, sir; and told me what he thought he could make out of it.

"Q.—What did he think he could make out of it?

A.—Sixly or seventy thousand dollars a year; and

tract. So se told me last night. I know nothing further than that. -The labor contract in the public stores? A .-

"Q.—And out of tiese two businesses Mr. Lugg thought he could make \$100,000? A.—Yes, sir."

Further than this, LEET threatened Mr. GRINNELL with removal if his demands were of lows take Harlan's master in hand, and not complied with. In Mr. Lindsay's testimony we read:

"Mr. BAYARD-Q - When did Mr. Legr first the en Mr. GRINNELL with removal from the offi en Mr. GRINNELL with removal from the of Collector if his demands were not compiled A.—It was soon after he came here with his —some tew weeks; he did not succeed; Mr. NELL consulted with myself and, I think, NEIL consulted with myself and, I think, one or two other friends—my impression is, but I am not positive, that one gentleman was old Mr. BLATCH FORD—in reference to giving Mr. LEET the whole of the general order business; we advised him as his friends, or I did, at any rate (I can speak for myself), that it would be very impolitic, because it was a matter that the politicians sought for and looked after; and we told him in substance that I he did give it to him entire it would bring great discredit not only on him but on prople still higher in position, on account of the close relations Mr. LEET had with them; Mr. Grinnell decided to give him only that count of the close relations Mr. LEET had with them; Mr GRINNELL decided to give him only that portion of it; after that Mr. LEET was earn-st and portion of it; after that Mr. Legr was earn-st and determined to get the entire general order business together with the public-store labor contract; h tool me repeatedly tust if he could not get what h wanted from Mr. Grinnell, we shoult have an other Collector here, and he could get all he wanted.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. LEET did not propose to do any work for the money he was to get. It was to be a pure gratuity to him. Mr. LINDSAY's testimony on this

point is as follows: "Q.—You speak of Mr. LERT's receiving some \$5,600 per annum from the general order business? A.—Yes, sir.
"Q.—Was that in the way of a salary, or as the "Q.-Was that in the way of a salary

the result of a business? A.—As the result of a business.

"Q.—Did he give any personal attention to that business? A.—Not any at all.

"Q.—If it was done as a business it was done by his agents? A.—Done by his partners. I should judge, by arrangement; Mr. Bixny was a partner of his, because they divided the overplus.

"Q.—Did ne devote any of the fue which he was under obligation as an officer of the Government to use in the service of the Government of the general order business? A.—No., sir; only going often to Washington.

"Senstor Phart—Q.—Did Col. Left put any capital in this business? A.—Not a collar "Q.—Did he render any personal services to the

"Q.—Did he render any personal services to the warehouses? A.—Not that I ever knew of, s.r."

It was also testified before the committee of last winter that LEET boasted of his influence with the President. Mr. LUTHER HORTON, who was asked to go in as a partner with him and his associate STOCKING, swore that about a month before Mr. GRIN-NELL was removed he received the following information:

"They told me that if Mr. MURPHY or any man got appointed in the Custom House, Levr could go right to Wasaligton and through Powers ret a letter from Gen. Grant to set him straight in live minutes,"

This last piece of testimony has been known to Gen. GHANT for a year. Besides this, Mr. A. T. STEWART testifies that he complained twice to the President of the extortions practised for the benefit of LEET: "Q.—Have you ever stately our views to the Sectory of the Treasury or the President? A.—Well, prefer that you should not ask me that question, never that you should not ask me that question, never that you should not ask me that question, never that you mention whether you called the attention of the President to it? A.—I have the attention of the President to it? A.—I have the attention of the President to it? A.—I have the attention of the President to it? A.—Yes, sir.
"Q.—Wore than once? A.—Yes, sir.
"Q.—How often, it you please? A.—At another me.

BixBy, who agreed to attend to it, and divide the profits equally between LEET and other time? A.—Last summer.

"Q.—Did you succeed in obtaining any reforma-nor improvement in the system? A.—No, sir.
"Q.—In any particular? A.—No, sir.
"Q.—Does it remain precisely as it was before you add, those representations to that high quarter? —Yes, sir."

Secretary BOUTWELL, too, vainly endeavored to rectify the abuses complained

of. Mr. STEWART SAYS:

of. Mr. STEWART says:

"Q.—About this order of the Secretary of the Treastry, or letter, tending to rectly this general order abuse, did you ever see such a letter from the Secretary? A.—I think I did; I think it must have been addressed to the Collector. The Collector decilined on the ground that he had nothing to do with the general order stores.

"Q.—Is that the request (showing the paper to witness)? A.—Yes; it is the second letter; I think letter of the 9th of June, 1870. Mr. MURINY took the position that the Secretary bad no right to order him where he should store the goods.

"Q.—You did not appeal to the Custom House or Secretary, but you did to the President; what was that complaint? A.—I stated to him the facts; that there was great inconvenience in having the general order business taken from the stores, and it ought to be returned to them.

"Q.—He did not assue such an order? A.—Not that I am aware of."

Another noticeable fact is that LEET was in constant and close connection with the White House. Mr LINDSAY BAYS:

" Q -You state that while Mr LEET was writing you from Washington his letters were most frequently from the White House? A - Yes s.r.
"Q - Down to what period of d that continue? A.
-So long as he corresponded with me." And again:

"Senator BAYARD-Did Mr LEST at any time make

"Senator Bayand—Did Mr Lest at any time make any statement to you of the insofficiency of this \$5.600 for expenses in Washington? A —He eiten complained that he did not get enough.

"Q—What? A.—I cannot say why
"Q—What reason did be give? A.—Weil. I am unable to state at the present moment. I don't romember that he gave any particular reason. He said he had come here with a determination to make money, and he expected to make money. He was going to leave the army to make money, and that was the business that he thought he could make a large sum of money out of. was the dusiness that he thought he could make a large sum of money out of.

"Senator BAYARD—Was any statement ever made about any 'mess' that he was connected with?

A.—Yes; that was so. His messmates in Washington called for an expense, of course, and he had to hear his proportion of them.

respect there? A.—No lurther to you on that to do we. "Q.—What were his statements to you on that subject? A.—Gen. PORTER and Gen. BARCOCK."

allowance of \$5,600 paid by BIXBY, LEET was still in the War Department in Washington, drawing a salary of \$4,000 a year as an army officer, of course with the President's connivance:

connivance:

"Senator Cassenty—Q.—What was Mr Loet's salary in the War Department? A.—I amouly able to give the impression I had, which I formed from his own conversation. I presume the records will show the facts. I think about \$4.000 a year.

"Q.—In addition to \$5,600 from the general order business? A.—Yes, sir, I think his rank was Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, I am not positive. That will show "Lor tuseff, of course.

"Q.—How long did he remain in the War Department after Mr. Grinnell's appointment as Collector? A.—I am not able to teil you; perhaps from some of Col, Leep's letters I may be able to fix when the resigned from the army. It was some months

he resigned from the army. It was some month-

We observe an effort in some quarters to screen the President from the effect of these revelations by pretending that he has not been allowed to know the facts in the case, and that he has been imposed upon and deceived by persons high in his confidence, meaning Mr. LEET, Gen. PORTER, and Gen. BABCOCK, the members of the "mess" in Washington for whom \$5,600 a year was not sufficient. If this pretence were true, would not Gen. GRANT at once have vindicated his own innocence, and punished his treacherous staff officers, when, a year ago, the former investigating committee revealed the full enormity of LEET's and his partners' extortions? Great as is the amount of corroborative testimony now adduced, the main facts were proved then as clearly as now, and yet Gen. GRANT did nothing at all about it; the "mysterious power" referred to by Senator SCHURZ prevented him.

Another excuse which is set up for the President in this wretched affair is that he does not understand the nature of the business, and does not know that anything if it cost the extermination of every Cuban. ought to be done in the premises. In other This sort of talk was to be expected under the words, his friends give out that he is a kind of fool, and unable to appreciate the arrangements of the "mess." This is the same explanation that is given by other friends who believe him innocent in his appointment of present-givers to office, and in his participation in the great gold conspiracy of GOULD, FISK, and CORBIN. But the truth is that he is no fool, but a man full of sense and cunning, and just as smart as the smartest in everything that concerns money making. The conclusion is just as irresistible that President GRANT has used his office to make money in unclean ways as it is that his father, JESSE R. GRANT, was about the same thing when, according to his own confession, he agreed to get a man appointed to a petty office for \$500 paid to himself; and his brother, ORVIL L. GRANT, when he had JAMES E. McLEAN appointed Collector of Chicago on an agreement that the profits of the office were to be halved between them.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank Confidence Game.

It may be that the officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank are not trying to swindle the public; but they act precisely as if that were their object. They want the old depositors in the bank to let their money lie, and those who are not depositors to become so; but the means they employ are anything but honest and open. Instead of coming out with a full and explicit statement of the bank's condition, showing how much it owes and what its investments are. they take refuge in a general declaration that the bank is sound, and that those who say the contrary are actuated by malice. If the bank is what it ought to be it would be very easy to make the fact appear to the dullest comprehension, and the neglect to so make it appear is convincing proof that it cannot be done. The Trustees have probably lost so much of the money confided to them that they dare not publish the figures which would reveal the extent of the deficiency.

As an illustration of the tricks employed to deceive the public in this matter we would refer to a letter signed John O'Donnell. published in yesterday's SUN. The writer of that letter professes to have made an examination of the affairs of the bank, and to entirely satisfied with its condition. What kind of an examination he made, and what he saw in the course of it, he does not say. But, conceding that he did his work thoroughly, and was not deceived in any way, why can he not give us the figures, the inspection of which afforded him so much comfort? Other men are as good at a calculation as he is, and if he could see a dollar of

NELL never made any examination at all, but just swallowed the story the bank of ficers chose to tell him, without any question, and that therefore his judgment is worth nothing. He has no money of his own, he says, at risk in the bank, and consequently his interest in it is not such as to impel him to scrutinize its books very closely. He has only been made use of to try and throw dust in the eyes of those who seek

to know the truth. The bank has so far paid out about \$1,500,000 in the effort to persuade the public that it can pay \$4,500,000 more if called upon. Its game evidently is to tire out the depositors, and by stopping their demands for their money short of the point at which its inability to pay would become apparent, to avoid an exposure of its real condition. It may be that the depositors will be fooled by this game, and that other fools may be found to put fresh money into the bank, but for the present we doubt it.

Notwithstanding the vast extent of this country, there is danger that unless some practical legislation should intervene, the time may come when it will be as difficult for poor men to buy land here as it is now for them to do so in Great Britain. In the Western and Pacific States vast tracts are in the hands of speculators, while in many cases individuals monopolize immense portions of territory for cultivation. It is said that in the San Joaquin valley, in California, nearly 3,000,000 acres, or 4,687 square miles, are owned by two men, while another man owns a tract of 546 square miles. Sixty-five miles of fence surround a single pasture in that State. There is no subject of more importance to the future welfare of the country than the immediate adoption of judicious measures for preventing our public lands from failing into the grasp of greedy monopolists.

Small-pox is unusually prevalent both in Europe and North America. In Philadelphia the disease is raging to an unprecedented extent, and it is sufficiently common both in New York and Brooklyn to show the necessity of taking every possible precaution to prevent the spread of the contagion. The British and American Consuls at Messina, Italy, state on their bills of health that small-pox cases have occurred in that city, some of which have terminated fatally. The other Consuls declare this warning unnecessary, as in their opinion the disease prevails over the whole continent of Europe.

Nothing is more delightful than magnanimity, especially in great men; and it is with peculiar satisfaction that we read in a report of the speech made by the Hon. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN before his eight hundredth independent Presidential mass meeting at Cincinnati on Sunday evening last, a cordial recognition of the goodness of Deacon RICHARD SMITH, lately of the Central Presbyterian Church in that city, but now of the Presbyterian Church at Clifton. Citizen TRAIN says that when Deacon SMITH went to Chicago after the fire and established practical charity there in a soup house, he did something better than the contribution of millions of dolof tricky operators. This is praise indeed, and it is all the more grateful to us because we feel that Deacon SMITH deserves it. Among all the benevolent persons who hastened to Chicago immediately after the conflagration for the purpose of relieving the public distress, there was no man of more true goodness than Deacon RICHARD SMITH. We trust that hereafter he will on every occasion support Citizen TRAIN as a candidate for President. Thus he will prove his patriotism and exince his goodness at the same to

At a banquet given in Madrid on the 17th of December last, by a committee of the progresista or radical democratic party, to the elected members of the corporation of that capital, Senor ZORILLA, late President of the Cabinet, said that it was necessary to put down the insurrection in Cuba at any cost, without regard to the circum stances or the numbers of Spain's enemies, even

present prospect of war. We remember that it August and September, 1869, when Mr. Fish threatened to acknowledge Cuba unless "his policy" was adopted, the same sort of nonsense was uttered in the press all over the Peninsula.

It succeeded then, for it frightened Mr. Fish and induced him most dishonorably to break his word. It is stale now, and will scare noone.

In his sermon of last Sunday evening, renouncing Unitarianism, the Rev. Mr. HEP-WORTH declared his belief as follows :

"I believe with all my heart, with all my soul, and with an increasing faith, in Jeeus Carist. I believe—make no mistakes—Him to have been literally, and in the technical or theological sense, the incarnation of a part of the Godhead. I believe that Jeeus Christ is the love of Gou put into human shape for the redemption of the world."

That this is perfectly sincere and earnest we do not question; but it involves a strange misapprehension of a fundamental principle in theology. Mr. HEPWORTH should understand that there can be no incarnation of a part of the Godhead. Deity is not divisible, and if it is incarnate at all, it is incarnate entire. When the love of God is put into human shape for the redemption of the world, the wisdom of God, the power of God, the infinity of God, the absolute self-being of Godall the divine attributes-are incarnated there with. Those who do not apprehend this have yet to learn some of the sublimest truths that the human mind is able to perceive.

There is more trouble in Texas among the earpet-baggers-this time in relation to the cus tody of the spoils. It is said that Gov. DAVE will call an extra session of the Legislature so as to impeach Comptroller Buxpson in order to get the State funds in the hands of the Governor and Treasurer. But the Comptroller threatens that if the extra session is called it shall be the Governor who will find himself the subject of impeachment.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts has brought in a bill to pay a sum of money to Miss ANNA ELLA CARROLL "for services in furnishing valuable information to the War Departmen during the late rebellion, and for preparing certain useful publications during the same period, upon an understanding with the War Department," If Mr. Wilson means to present Miss CARROLL with a gratuity, let him say so outright; but this idea of paying her for services which she never rendered, and for an understanding which never existed, is preposterous. The claim that she furnished information and prepared pub lications upon any sort of an agreement during the rebellion is without foundation. Miss CAR ROLL Wrote frequently to the War Department, and came there occasionally; but, since the truth must be told, she was a bore and a bother. It is true that she was treated by Mr. STANTON with politeness; but it would have been more agreeable to him and more useful to the country if she had stayed away. The persistent demand for money in her behalf is an impudent humbug.

Gen. BUTLER has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to incorporate a society of locometive engineers employed upon the various railreads of the United States and Canada, sound assets for every dollar of the bank's under the title of the Grand International Division liabilities, the public in general could do the of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, same. Our own opinion is that Mr. O'Don- with power to grant charters for the purpose of British islands and the Continent of Europe.

organizing sub-divisions in any State or Terri tory, or in any other country. One of the sec tions of the bill provides that any sub-division or ganized under its authority which shall admit o retain any members that are addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, or that have proven themselves incompetent as locomotive en gineers, or who shall, by their advice and coun sel, induce any engineer or engineers to inter fere by a strike with the transportation of mails or other Government property, or which shall refuse to expel any of its members who shall so inter-

the Brotherhood. If Messrs. HARPER & Brothers, the Hon GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Mr. THOMAS NAST, OF any other conductors of Harper's Weekly sup pose that the prosperity of the GRANT party, or of any newspaper that defends GRANT's corrup tions, can be promoted by misrepresenting caricaturing, and calumniating Horacz Greeter, they will find out in time bow deeply and fatally they are mistaken.

may have in any common fund accumulated by

The first troubles leading to the recent riot in Chicot county, Arkansas, during which three white citizens were murdered and frightfully mutilated by a mob of negroes, and the whites living in the region generally driven from their homes, arose from an election held some time ago in regard to voting aid to certain railroads. Mason, the ringleader of the negro rioters, opposed the measure, and it was voted down. Another election was afterward ordered. and as in the mean time a satisfactory influence had been brought to bear on Mason, he exerted himself in favor of the subscription, refused to allow the votes to be counted, and declared the measure carried. For denouncing this whole affair as a swindle, SANDERS got into trouble with Winn, a colored lawyer, and the results which have been widely published followed.

The Water Thermometer the Best Pilot to the North Pole-How the Climates of Two Continents Might be Changed and Europe Left Out in the Cold

Capt. Silas Bent, of St. Louis, delivered a lecture in that city on the 6th inst., in which he pre sented at great length facts and arguments in sup-port of his theory in relation to what he terms

THE THERMOMETRIC GATEWAYS TO THE POLE. The THERMOMETRIC GATEWAYS TO THE POLE.

This theory is substantially that the Gulf Stream and Kuro-Siwo are the prime and only cause of the open sea about the pole, with its temperature so much above that due to the latitude that the only practicable avenues by which ships can reach that sea, and thence to the pole, is by following, the warm waters of these streams into that sea—that to find and follow these streams the water thermometer is the only goide, and that for this reason they may be justly termed "the thermometric gateways to the pole."

to the pole."

There are two great ocean currents, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, running to the westward along the equator, and known as the equatorial currents. That in the Atlantic, after mostly passing into the Gulf of Mexico and inding no other outlet, has all that portion of its volume forced out to the exityard along the north side of mostly passing into the Guif of Mexico and inding no other outlet, has all that portion of its volume forced out to the ensityard along the north side of Cuba, until passing the southern extremity of Fiorida, when it is deflected sharp to the northward, along and not far distant from the coast of the United States, and forming the guif stream. While that in the Pacific, in great part passing through the Polynesian Islands and China Sea, has a large shaving, as it were, torn off its northern side, by the south end of Formosa, which, with its current condensed, is thrown, like the guif stream, with increased velocity, short to the northward, and forming the Kuro-Siwo. These two currents obeying certain physical laws, bend gradually to the eastward, as they proceed north, but meeting with local obstructions in the continents and islands that he in their paths, are in great part turned to the southward, chie one along the west coast of America, smelio rating the chantes of both these faces of the two continents, by their genal warmth, and finally failing again into the currents of the equator. Portions of both of these streams, however, pursue their coarses to the northward and eastward into the Arctic Ocean. That from the Guif Stream, going by the way of Spitzbergen, and that from the Kuro-Siwe, by Behring's Strats. The accumulation of water about the pole from these two of shoots, must of course have an outlet somewhere, and here counter currents are originated that drain of this excess of water. The first finding its way through the passages and channels leading from the Arctic Ocean. That from these two of shoots, must of course have an outlet somewhere, and here counter currents are originated that drain of this excess of water. The first finding its way through the passages and channels leading from the Arctic Ocean. That from these counter currents are originated that drain of this excess of water. Stream and the coast of the United States, making the counter current to the Guil Stream. The second, fidding but a narrow passage at Bhering's Straits, is, by its greater specific gravity, forced under the warm water flowing to the north through these straits and reappears at the surface again on the coast of Kamsenatks and passes thence down the Japan Sea and Formosa Channel into the China Sea, forming the counter current to the Kuro-Siwo, Trere is also a third current which flows to the south, along the east coast of Greenland, which bears in its embraces the largest of the icebergs which are seen in the North Adantic, and which undermines the Guil Stream as the latter crosses the Atlantic.

THE PRACTICAL CONCLUSION immense currents flowed constantly down from the Arctic Ocean by every avenue opening into the Atlantic and Pacific, exceptalong the pathways of these northern for as of the Guif Stream and Kuro Siwo, it was already to the the lides should not occur that these were the streams that not only carried this excess of water to the pole, but also that the warmth they carried with them was the direct and sole cause of this open sea, and that their paths of through the fee-beit offer the only highways to ships to that sea. The recent success of Lieuts, Bayer of the Austrian navy and Wespracht of the German navy who, in September last, reached an Bayer of the Austrian navy and Westpracht of the German bary who, in September last, reached an open sea which they followed from 42 deg. to 60 deg. east longitude, beyond 78 deg. north latitude, reaching 78 deg in their furtherest point, infords a confirmation of Capt. Bent's views, as on maps prepared by the captain in 1868-9 he had drawn the parallels of 79 deg. north and 43 deg. east the intersection of which ne had designated as exactly in the middle of the Guif Stream, and in the gateway to the open sea, as hypothetically represented by the open sea, as hypothetically represented by the e open sea, as hypothetically represented by him at that thee.

FREEZING OUT EUROPE.

TREEZING OUT FUROPS.

Capt. Bent devoted some time to speculations regarding the effects of ocean currents on the climate of the countries influenced by them, and expressed the conviction that in almost every portion of the earth bordering on the oceans, between the latitudes of 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south, the countries so situated derived their climatic character, whenever that differs from what is due to the latitude, entirely from the currents that wash their coasts, and not at all from those which, though flowing near them, do not touch their shores. After citing a great number of admitted facts in support of this view, Capt. Bent remarked that this matter presents a phase of international importance which, were it not for the inhumanity of using such a power, might place the whole of Europe at the mercy of this country. For, admitting that Europe derives its mild climate from the Gulf Stream—which few now dispute—then, to divert this stream from its present direction would be to bring the whole of Europe at one, so to speak, to its normal climatic condition—that is France and Austra would have the climate of the condition—that is France and Austra would have the climate of the climate o tion would be to bring the whole of Europe at once, so to speak, to its normal climatic condition—that is, France and Austria would have the climate of Canada, and England, Germany, and Northern Burope would become a frazea wilderness, such as British America and Salvador. To accomplish this, the peasession of the Isthmus of Panama and the expenditure of two or three hundred or thousand militions of dollars in the excavation of a sufficient width and depth of the rock only, that intervenes between the Carlobean Sea and the Pacific, and the opening of a small sluice through the soil to afford a celining for the passage of the water from ocean to ocean, and but a short time would probably classe before the channel would be large enough to give a new outlet to the equatorial waters of the Atlantic and cut off that excess which now goes to make the Gulf Stream.

After commenting upon certain views expressed by Dr. Carpenter, of London, the lecturer continued his bold speculation as follows:

"Without stopping to discuss the law of terrestrial mechanics."

his bold speculation as follows:

"Without stopping to discuss the law of terrestrial mechanics, it may be enough to point out that it must be, in some degree, potential in giving direction to the trade winds and ocean currents. It may be counteracted, and is sometimes counteracted by greater forces, but niways makes itself felt in the resultant motion. Dr. Curpenter and his theoretical associates—who, however, even in England, are few, in this particular—bring the Guif Stream to Newfoundhand and there leave it. They forget that it no other forces were at work to carry it to the north and east, this very law of the earth's rotation would carry it onward toward the British islands. As to the amount of

would carry it onward toward the British islands As to the amount of

BEAT EVOLVED BY THE GULF STREAM

Mr. James Croll save that "the quantity of hea conveyed by the Gulf Stream is equal to all the heat received from the sun by 3.121 870 square mike at the equator." Now, for the sake of argament, it we only take the half of this total, it is easily shown, as Mr. Croll does show, that the stoppage of the Gulf Stream proper (meaning simply the Gulf current at Bemina) would deprive the Atlantic of upward of 77.479 550,000,000,000,000 (seventy sever millions of trillions) foot-pounds of energy in the form of heat per day. A quantity, equal to one fourth of all the heats received from the sun by nearly the entire area of the Atlantic Ocean, embraced between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. Now, it the Isthmus of Pansana and Central America were removed so as to allow the equatorial current from the Atlantic to flow freely into the Pacific Oceas, the Gulf Stream would be, in my opinion, destroyed, and all this enormous amount of heat taken from the Atlantic, little or none of which comes to the American Continent, but the most of which, either directive in the sun to the the most of which, either directive in the sun to the the most of which, either directive in the sun to the the sun of the su one of which comes to the American Continen-but the most of which, either directly or indirectly

LIFE IN WASHINGTON CITY

THE GOVERNMENT DEGRADATION.

The Insulta to Russin-Fish and Catacazy Fish Asked \$21,000 for a Lot in New York-The Disgraceful Venality and Cor-ruption of the Administration.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- Prince Gortchakoff's note to Mr. Curtin on the Catacazy business, significantly snubs our Secretary of State, and lets him understand that the departmental allegations have fere, shall forfeit its charter and any interest it so much value, and no more. They are accepted as one side of the story, which may be upset by the other. Whatever may have been the shor:-comings, or bluders, or follies of Catacazy, they furnish no reason for the inhospitable treatment of the Grand Duke by the President and his coarse parasites, or for the studied insult offered to Russia in the pub ished correspondence on this scandal, wherein offensive allusion is made to her policy and prac-tices "at Constantinopie," That far-fetched illustration had an object, and as it was wholly disco nected with the personal controversy, there can be no doubt of a design to put an indignity upon our ancient ally and friend. And this same spirit was manifested in placing

ur mission to Germany upon the footing with those of France and England, while excluding that of Russia from the dignity to which it is entitled. Everybody knows that St. Petersburg is perhaps the most costly place in Europe for a diplomat to maintain the social demands of that station. Russia has nearly double the population of united Germany. Her political position is such as to make her the natural friend of the United States, and the adversary of those powers which have habitually sought to cripple the extension of our commercial and to diminish our influence abroad. Hence, i living in any way determine the character of our issions, St. Petersburg should stand in the very first rank. Bancroft Davis, the bribe-taker, and Fish thought they were humbuging the German vote in this country by raising the class of the mis sion at Berlin, while it was in fact only intended for interests, everything has been sone to wound the sensibilities of Russia, and to chill the former relations of cordinity. The private correspondence between Fish and Catacazy presents some curious details, considering their relations before the public. Fish's autograph letter demanding \$25,000 for his lot in New York to erect a Greek church upon, which the best experts valued at only \$16,000, is instructive in its way. It is quite worthy of the illustrious precedent which President Grant established, in selling his gift house to ex-Major Bo ven for \$40,000, taking \$1,000 down to bind the bargain, and then going back upon the contract by a speculation on the Sherman fund, through which he pocketed \$55,000 more by a new sale, contrived through his prother in-law Corbin, of "Black Friday" memory. This sort of jobbing is the only policy recognized by the Administration, and is conspicuous through every part of it.

A single incident, which the Investigating Committee can easily verify, shows now the Custom House in New York has been run. Senator Morrill of Meine gave one of his friends a letter of recommendation to the collector for a place. It was presented, and the applicant urged his pretensions for a particular vacancy. Tom Murphy, with a fail appreciation of his office and of the pseudiar duties for which he was fired, said he would like to odifye the Senator, but, really, "that vacancy was considered worth two dispares to the State Convention!"

preciation of its office and of the peculiar duties for which he was mired, said he would like to office the Senator, but, really, "that wacancy was consultered worth two delectates to the State Convention I." No wonder Dr. Greeley thinks the Convention may nave been slightly packed by Federal influence.

It appears that over turneen militons of dollars in arms and the like from the Government stores work sold to French agents during the war with Pcussia, and that only about \$9,000,000 have been returned to the Treasury, by the War Department. Curiosity is excited to know into whose pockets the missing four millions have found their way. Permys the Committee of Writtewashers, with Mr. Rowe at their head, may inquire. Mr. H. has been looking for a vacabey in the Subreme Court, and his defence of San Domingo, as well as its present real in hiding the inquires at New York, expain the extreme effects to preserve the White Halse Ring from exposure. Sind he might ask, "Where are the four inclines?" But if he state of pointed health will not permit the interrogatory, perhaps some other Senator may venture upon making that inquiry of Mr. Belanap, now that ie has got installed in his new house and set up in sudden grandour. It might be well also to call in the well as the property.

new house and set up in sudden grandeur. It might be well also to call in the well-ied Secretary of the Navy and ask him some questions about contracts, as ex, and jobs, as he, too, has taken a large establishment, and whi soon splings immensely on a small salary. If there was not a ready explanation, it would be a wonder how Secretaries, Senators, and others who came to Washinston almost penniess within the last three years, have risen to wealth and are able to maintain four times the pay which they receive. Gen. Grant a state that involves an outlay of three or is no v a millionaire, and he is growing richer every day, for his ready money is nivested through Gov. Cooke to yield 20 per cent, interest. The Territorial Ring can afford to pay sim that much, and yet make money by the operation, through the power which they exactise under the President in swinding this community. And some of the Judges are held in the same venal bondage. Hence when the people appeal to the courts for redress—a court composed of Judges mainly imported from Wisconsin, Onto, Alsoama, and New York—it is like appealing from Cesarto Casar's Senate. No remedy exists but in Concress, and there the Committees are packed, or those who control them are purchased. With Grant came in an era of corruption and degradation of orbite morals, a licensed vegality and money erece. Courress, and there the Committees are packed, or those who control them are purchased. With Grant came in an era of corruption and degradation of public morsls, a licensed vensity and money-creen, a grossness of manners, and a letting down of all the accepted and proprieties, such as was never before known or believed to be possible here. All the vices which civil war entails upon a people have been intensified in a condition of peace by rulers, who have governed a condition of peace by talers, who have governed a condition of first and who have fact fixed all the decentee of life to seems therest and preferitions vulgarity. Viatros seidsa interest and preientious vulgarity. Viator.

President Grant's Interview with the Millstury Committee of the House. From the New Orleans Times.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1871. - The town is being amused over some well authenticated stories tile trating the dease ignorance of our Chief Magistrate Among them is one that comes from the Committee on Military Affairs in the House. After the organ Chairman that the members should go in a body and pay their respects to the Secretary of War and President.

Tals, by the by, is an innovation that has come to be recognized since the establishment of an imperial court here, in which the overshadowing power of the Executive is acknowledged and treated with pro ound deference. Time was in the earlier sit plicity of our Republic, when Congress considered itself in dignity and power, equal as a coordinate branch of the Government, equal to the Executive and a proposition made an organized committee to bump its official head on the floor of the Executive Mansion in the presence of a superior, would have been received with amazed elsgust. But nous avon changé tout cela. A few Democrats on the Commit tee who will not take departures mildly remonstrat ed on this occasion, but in the end consented, and n several backs the members rolled up first to the War Department, and then to the White House,

Ges. Beikunp received the Committee pleasantly, and after some original remarks on the condition o the weather the Committee wended its way to the White House. The members found Gen. Dont, of the United States army, commonly called " Doo keeper Dent," and this gentleman gently hinged hi military body near its centre in a stiff bow, an then conveyed to his Excellency the grave fact that the Committee on Military Affairs, of the House, was in awaiting, anxious to respect personally he

After the delay of a few minutes to enable his Excellency to fire a tresh cigar, the Committee anxious to respect was shown in. The President received the members in his usual stiff, sallen manner, an offering them chairs, but not cigars, awaited in silence for the respects to begin. People at a dis tance cannot realize the fact, and probably regard as exaggeration the accounts given of this man's ungracious manner and singularly stupid talk when he indulges in any of that luxury. One may say of him as Guizot said of Gen. Monk, " He did great act without himself being great, and goes down to history as the best illustration of a blind agent in the hands of fate." The committee came to anchor in chairs about

he President, and for a few seconds an awkward pause fell upon the crowd. The chairman of the emmittee broached the weather. The President cast a sullen look at the windows, as if his atten tion had not before been called to this important subject. But he did not commit himself upon the subject of the weather. He was then informed that longress was in working order, with many imporout questions pressing for immediate solution. After a long silence, it was generally believed that the Chief Magistrate had given assent to this propoition. Three of the number were ready to make affidavit that he said yes; all were of the opinion hat his manner, if it could be dignified with that ame, was in the affirmative. The speaker of the committee then brought up in illustration the Apportionment bill, and stated that as many Legislatures met only once in two years, it was necessary to settle that business at once. Suddenly the Ad-

"Congress must not adjourn without revealing

he income tax." The Committee, not being una iothing. But the speaker, after recovering the aind that had been knocked out or min by this andion jolt, went on with the App ortion and will. was making considerable progress when again in-terrupted. The Administration had evidently been veering round to the subject under conside for taking his eigar from his mouth, the muscles of his countenance began working, and the countitee. man ceased his discourse to hear from the Pres dent. With intense solemnity, as if the question in solved

the fate of empires, he asked: "Will many members be elected to this Congress under this Apportionment bill ?"

To say that the Committee feil to pieces and were carried out one at a time by Gen. Dent. assisted by some of the fifty retainers about the Presidential palace, would scarcely be an exaggeration. It tousd te official self outside the mansion and in tacke,

INCENDIARISM IN PATERSON.

without any clear idea of the how, when and wages

The Inhabitants Arming and Prepared to Shoot the Miscrounts at Sight.

The excitement in Paterson, N. J., just new,

of the moving.

he Burroughs poisoning case having been satisfac torily disposed of, is the frequency of incendiary fires. Night after Light the inhabitants have been startled by the clang of the slarm bell, and already more than twenty-five buildings, including one of the largest manufactories in town, have been burned, Every one of these fires has been traced to incendiaries, but the villains thus far have successfully evaded the police. The people have at length been proused, and extra watchmen have been employed o patrol the streets armed with the large-te-zed navy revolvers. These have received instructions to shoot down in his tracks the first incendiary they

to shoot down in his tracks the first incondiary they may meet.

Many citizens have purchased pistols and are holding themselves on the aiert for the rafiling. Mayor Tuttle has offered \$5.00 reward for the conviction of the incendiary gang. The police save orders to arrest any suspicious persons seen prowising around after nightfall.

Suspicion points to several members of the fire Department, but nothing Jednite has been nound against any one, and the authorities refuse to make public what they know.

It may be mentioned, however, that there are two persons in particular whose acquaintance is e people of Paterson would like to make. They are described as being about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and wearing black slouch hats and overcosts. One of them has a small black monstache, and generally walks with his hands in his pockets. The other has very thin black side whiskers, not very far down on the side of his face. They have both light could not shine in their faces, where the light could not shine in their faces are the fa

JUSTICE COULTER'S DEFENCE.

Expleding the Story of the Forging and The trial of the Police Justiceship controversy

cropted the Court again yesterday until 3 o'clock, when the air of the court-room became so vinated because of its crowded state that one of the jarors was overcome, and an adjournment was had nutil Monday. The testimony related exclusively to the joy's Hotel on the day after the election, when, ac ording to Richard Hamlin, canvaster of the First District of the Twenty-second Warl, the returns for Police and Civil Justice of that district were orged, and the genuine ones burned. George B. Van Brunt, who Hamlin and Beiser swore had taken part in the aliered forgery, was put on the stand, and not only denied knowing Hamlin or Beiser, but said that he went out riding with his wife, and was gone almost all day, and at the very time when Hamlin located him at Loveloy's. In this Mrs. Van Brunt's testimony agreed with his. Cant. James Irving and Officer Cottrell were called to snow that Hamlin's reputation was bad. James Cairoli testimed that a few months are be overhearly in Hugh Murray's store a conversation between Hamlin and Henry Murray, to the effect that he (Hamlin) could oust Coulter if he would swear to what he had said, but that it would send him to State Prison. That Murray had said he would give him \$5.000, and then Hamlin said it he plead guilty he would get off with two years and a raif, and that the most was five years and a would risk it. Van Brunt, who Hamlin and Beiser swore had

nail, and that the first risk it.

A Mrs. Hannah Greenway, the mother of one of the men enlisted by Hamlin, was called to show that Hamlis was privy to bounty jumping, but her evidence was ruled out.

AMUSEMENTS. Fifth Avenue Theatre.

perity, the houses being, if anything, more crewded than they were at the beginning. The play will soon reach its 150m representation. A portion of Mr. Daly's company are performing this comedy to Mr. Daly's company are performing this comedy to brilliant and overflowing houses at the Budalo Academy of Music. Miss Agues Ethel seems to have made a great hit as Funny Ten Eyek, and receives the most eulogistic notices from the charles; the Courser going so far as to say. "We might go to the extreme longth of language and not succeeding expressing all the commentation which her telestion of this part deserves."

The Dotby Concerts. Miss Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Patey, and Mr.

Cummings return to England this month, and give two farewell concerts on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week, prior to their departure "Stone in the Bag" Rodes.

Roden, the driver and trainer, is nicknamed 'Stone in the Bag." When a boy, his father, whe welt in Ireland, told him to rise to the mall with a grist, which was placed in one end of a tag. A arge stone was put in the other end to balance if. Roden, having thrown the sack across the norse's back, and got the grist evenly divided, had no need of the stone. He ran to his father, and cried, "Come and see I we don't need the stone any more," The old gentleman looked called on, and said, "Roden, your father, your granifather, and your rest grandfather, and all belonging to you, went to the milwite the stone in one end of the bag and the grist in the other; you put the a one in the bag."

Revelations that Concern Queens County

Taxpayers. The Queens county Supervisors met at Jamaica yesterday. The Newtown Justices bills have been reduced as follows: Justice Delananty's of \$1.733 47. to \$585.64; Justice McKenna's of \$2,825.58, to \$1.646.68; Justice Burke's of \$2.608.49, to \$1.111.59. The report of Commissioners Stevens, Covert and Gregory, Blissville road Commissioners, is now before the Supervisors. This road extends from Sec fore the Supervisors. This road extends from Second street. Long Island City, to D street, Binsville, Its length is one mile and a half. The aggregate cost of this road, weich was built by contract its \$298,025.0, as follows: Bridging and curbine, \$27,720; building and carting dirt, \$218,970.50; Commissioners expenses, \$8.18s; engineers and surveying, \$3,850; hand damages, \$9,390. Each live of this large amount, the cost of Queens county's covernment for 1811 was \$10.888.50. The cost of Suffolk county's government for the same period was \$8,525.85.

The Ludlow Street Jail Delivery

On the appeal from Judge order releasing E. T. Hewlett from Lutio street ail, argument was had yesterday before the haureme Court, General Term. In making the order Judge Court, General Term. In unging the order Judge Barnard granted a stay of proceedings for ten days, to allow a hearing on the amount.

Sheriff's counsel argued that under the code nersons acid by virtue of final process of a count of competent jurisdiction are not entitled to she out writs of habets corpus, and to it the count, unconsuch writ, cannot inquire into the justice or injurise so of their imprisonment, and that the court of Over and Terminer has no jurisdiction in the case of persons detained in civil saits. This norm was overrated on the ground that this order amount of the production of the court of the second from the Shecial Term. It was further argued that the order of Judge Barnard did not release the sheriff from responsibility.

the order of Judge Barnard dia not relieve the Sheriff from responsibility.

Hewlett's counsel argued that the Oyer and Terminer had power to bring in persons without any notice whatever, notwithstanting the hadeus corpus act; but that, in hact, according to the recor tretura, the parties interested in the detention of his energy were notified, or, if not notified, appeared and waived all cotice. He claimed, however, that the Court cannot disregard the record return in this proceeding. Decision was reserved.

Will Sir Charles come to the Scratch ? London, Jan. 11.—Mr. Millbank, M. F. f. w. North Yorkshire, in an address to his consistents at York, denounced the public course of Sirctuaries Disks. He promised to call on him to key at in Parliament his declaration in regard to the Cloud and the Government, and in the event of his is the to answer, to brand him as he deserved.

A new illustrated magazine has made its appearance here. It is called The Coy. It is rube ished by the American News Company. The trations are very handsome and numerous, and the letter-press good. Among the names of the writer and Charles Sumpor, Horaca Granier, Hrist.